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STATE OF MONTANA BULLETIN

OF THE Department of Health

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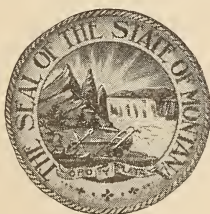
Vol. 12

June-July-August, 1920

Nos. 6, 7, and 8

"IS YOUR COMMUNITY FIT?"

Do you ever inquire into the conduct of your health office? Do you know what your health officer is paid? Do you know whether he earns what he receives or whether he deserves more? Does your health officer keep citizens informed of prevailing disease or health hazards and measures of avoiding them, at regular and frequent intervals? Educational publicity and co-operation of all citizens are essential to successful health administration.



Published at Helena, by the State Board of Health.

Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous.—Emerson.

This Bulletin will be mailed to any person in Montana upon request to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Helena.

STATE OF MONTANA

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John J. Sippy, M. D., Epidemiologist, Helena

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT FOR MAY, 1920.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Tuberculosis	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles (morbilli)	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox	Meningitis (epidemic)	Rocky Mount'n Spotted Fever	Other Diseases (see Addenda)
Beaverhead					1	7					3
Big Horn			2		1						
Blaine			15		1						1
*Broadwater											
Carbon, except		1		4		7					
*Red Lodge											
*Carter											
Cascade, except											2
Great Falls	3	1	14	4	15	8	2	7			51
Chouteau					5	1	1	2			1
Custer, except	1					1					
Miles City	4		14		6	4		7			18
Dawson, except			7		3	1					
Glendive				4							7
Deer Lodge, except						14					
Anaconda					1						
Fallon							3				8
Fergus, except	1		3								
Lewistown			2				23	2			10
Flathead, except	2		1			17		1			4
Kalispell					1	39		1			1
Gallatin, except		1				7					
Bozeman					1						2
Garfield			5			1				1	
Glacier	2		1								
Granite										1	
*Hill, except											
Havre			2								3
Jefferson				1		1					
Lewis and Clark, except										1	
Helena		1				8				1	
Liberty											
Lincoln						57					2
*McCone											
Madison			25			9					
*Meagher											
*Mineral											
Missoula, except	2				3	1					
Missoula City	5	1	5		3	28		1			23
Musselshell			20	1	5	2				4	3
Park, except			2	1							
Livingston	2		9	2	1			7			4
Phillips					1						
*Pondera											
*Powder River											
*Powell											
*Prairie											
Ravalli	1		1			1					1
Richland	2		36		2	20					
Roosevelt						26					1
Rosebud					1	6					
Sanders						1					
Sheridan	1					1		1			
Silver ow, except	2	1		3	2	3					1
Butte	24		1			1	1	2			27
Stillwater		1				1					
*Sweet Grass											
Teton					2						
Toole											
Treasure		1					2	10			
Valley	1		3		5	7					
Wheatland						1	1	1			10
Wibaux					11	1					
Yellowstone, except	1		25			17	12	1	1		
Billings	5		7		3	100	9	19			14
Total	59	8	200	20	71	405	54	63	1	8	198

*Delinquent. Health officers failed to perform duty of reporting.

Other communicable diseases reported: Actinomyces, 1; erysipelas, 2; German measles, 6; gonorrhea (including 19 drug store sales of gonorrhea remedies), 90; influenza, 2; mumps, 46; pinkeye, 1; pneumonia, 14; tonsilitis, 2; syphilis, 34.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT FOR JUNE, 1920.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Tuberculosis	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles (morbili)	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox	Mumps	Meningitis (epidemic)	Poliomylitis (epidemic)	Rocky Mount'n Spotted Fever	Other Diseases (see Addenda)
Beaverhead	1				5	78							1
Big Horn													
Blaine			3				1						
Broadwater													
Carbon, except	1											2	1
*Red Lodge													
*Carter													
Cascade, except													
Great Falls	4	2	1	1	17	9		1	8		1	1	20
Chouteau		1											
Custer, except	1							1					
Miles City	2		5		1	17		2					
Dawson, except	1		2										
Glendive			15			1							
Deer Lodge, except													19
Anaconda						28							1
Fallon						1							
Fergus, except				1					1			1	
Lewistown			2					2					2
Flathead, except		1	1		1	20							4
Kalispell	3					32							
Gallatin, except						6				1			1
Bozeman						1		1					
Garfield													
Glacier						1							
Granite		1				1							
Hill, except													
Havre		1	6				1						3
Jefferson					1								
*Lewis & Clark, ex													
Helena	1	2				2		2				1	
Liberty			5	1									
Lincoln					3	24							1
*McCone													
Madison			2			26							1
Meagher													
*Mineral													
Missoula, except	1	2				4							
Missoula City	3	3	3			25		2				1	24
Musselshell		2			2	1						4	
Park, except													
Livingston	1				1	1							4
Phillips													2
*Pondera													
Powder River			1										
*Powell													
*Prairie													
Ravalli			1	4		1		5					
Richland			1			3	1						1
Roosevelt						28							
Rosebud	2		1			5			1				3
Sanders	1		1										1
Sheridan	1		2										1
Silver Bow, except	3		1	2		4		1					
Butte	6			5	2	32		2					42
Stillwater	1					2							
*Sweet Grass													
*Teton													
*Toole													
Treasure		1											
Valley						1					1		
Wheatland						1	4	3	3				1
Wibaux					1								
Yellowstone, except		1	12										1
Billings	2	2	1	1	1	16	14	13	3				9
Total	35	19	72	15	35	371	21	35	16	1	2	11	143

*Delinquent. Health officers failed to perform duty of reporting.

Other communicable diseases reported: Cancer, 10; chancre, 1; erysipelas, 1; gonorrhea (including 16 drug store sales gonorrheal remedies), 60; pneumonia, 6; syphilis, 65.

†Imported cases—2 from Gallatin county, 1 from Granite county.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT FOR JULY, 1920.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Tuberculosis	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles (morbili)	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox	Mumps	Meningitis (epidemic)	Polioomyelitis (epidemic)	Rocky Mount'n Spotted Fever	Other Diseases (see Addenda)
Beaverhead	1	1	1										3
*Big Horn													
Blaine													
Broadwater													
Carbon, except							5						3
Red Lodge													1
*Carter													
*Cascade, except													
Great Falls	4	1	1	6	10	3			8		1		35
Chouteau													5
Custer, except													
Miles City	4		1	3	1	3		1					17
Dawson, except			1										1
Glendive			4		1								
Deer Lodge, except													6
Anaconda	1		1	1	4	5		2		1			1
Fallon	2					4							
Fergus, except	1		1	3									4
Lewistown	2		1		2	1		1					3
Flathead, except	1		1		3	11			2				7
Kalispell						4							3
Gallatin, except	1	1				1	5		2				3
Bozeman						2	9						2
Garfield							25						
Glacier													
Granite	3												4
Hill, except													
Havre		1	2	1									
Jefferson		1	1				3						1
Lewis & Clark, ex.....		2											
Helena	1	1	1	1									
Liberty			8										
Lincoln	3					6			1				2
McCone													
Madison				1									1
*Meagher													
Mineral													2
Missoula, except	1	2				2							2
Missoula City	5	3	2		1	6		1					17
Musselshell			6				6		1			2	1
Park, except													
Livingston					1	9	5						4
*Phillips													
Pondera											1		
Powder River													2
*Powell													
*Prairie													
Ravalli												1	2
Richland													1
Roosevelt		1				1							
Rosebud		1				2							4
Sanders													
Sheridan		1		2			14						2
Silver Bow, except.....	2	1		1	1	10							
Butte	12	2		3	2	57							23
Stillwater													
Sweet Grass						1							
Teton					2	7							1
Toole					1								
Treasure		1					5						
*Valley													
Wheatland						1	2		1				
*Wibaux													
Yellowstone, except.....		3	3			1	1						2
Billings		2	2		1	5	41	1					9
Total	44	25	37	22	30	147	121	6	15	1	2	3	171

*Delinquent. Health officers failed to perform duty of reporting.

Other communicable diseases reported: Cancer, 3; erysipelas, 1; German measles, 3; gonorrhea (including 3 drug store sales of gonorrheal remedies), 105; pneumonia, 11; septic sore throat, 5; syphilis, 43.

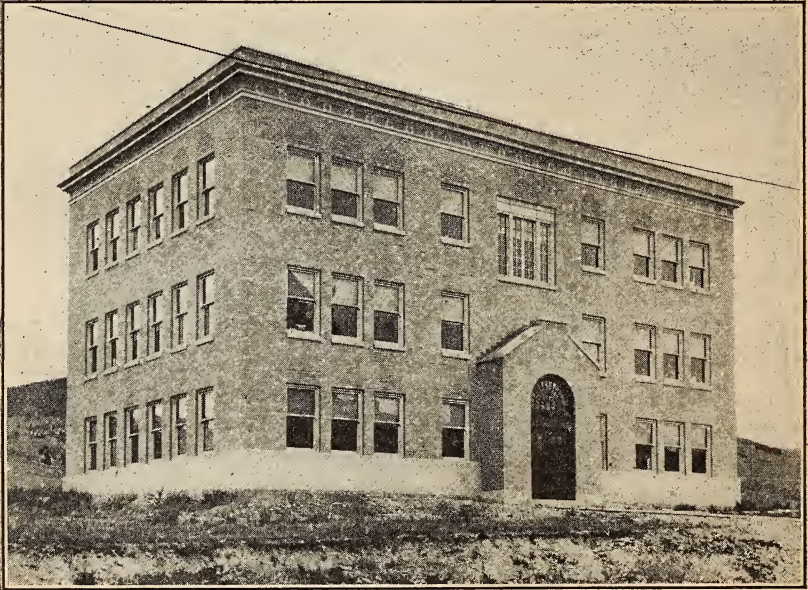
AN EXPLANATION.

The acquisition of our new State Board of Health building has entailed a considerable expense for many incidentals for which our finances were not prepared. As a result, our miscellaneous fund has been somewhat depleted and we are forced to economize in printing and other bills. Our readers are requested to accept this explanation for the irregular publication of our Bulletin and the consolidation of several issues into one.

THE 1920 PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING.

Those who attended the second annual meeting of the Montana Public Health Association held in Helena July 12th and 13th could not help but feel that Montana people are keenly alive and interested in all matters for the preservation of the public health. One hundred and thirty-two persons registered for attendance at the various sections. We regret that some thirty or forty more failed to register and we are unable to give the complete attendance.

Many Helena people attended the general session held on Sunday, July 11th, and also the dedicatory session on the night of July 12th. At this latter, the new State Board of Health building was formally



New Quarters of Montana State Board of Health.
Formally Dedicated July 12th, 1920.

dedicated and the out-of-the-state visitors extended many congratulations on the progressiveness of Montana in affording recognition of the importance of public health work.

It was regretted that owing to the removal of its Chairman from the state the program of the section on Personal Hygiene was not completed and meetings of this section were abandoned. With the election of new officers assurance is felt that during another year this can be made one of the important features of the general program.

Other sections of the Public Health Administration, Tuberculosis, Child Welfare, Sanitary and Waterworks Engineering, and Industrial Hygiene were well attended and the programs were replete with discussion and interest. On the second day the sections on Public Health Administration, Tuberculosis and Child Welfare consolidated on a program including papers of mutual interest. Some of those rendered will be published in future issues of the Bulletin. Our visitors were complimentary enough to say that many of these papers were equal to those given at national meetings.

In view of the growing importance of public health nursing within the state, the Association voted to add this as a program feature and to constitute a Section of Public Health Nursing. It is understood that next year the State Association of Graduate Nurses has voted to hold its annual meeting at the same time and place as the Public Health Association, thus affording public health nurses an opportunity to attend both sessions at minimum expense.

Owing to the appearance of bubonic plague in southern ports, Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, Surgeon General U. S. Public Health Service, was unable to attend the session.* He was ably represented by Dr. Thos. J. Parran, Assistant Surgeon, Washington, D. C. Other visitors were Dr. J. A. Hayne, State Health Officer, Columbia, South Carolina; Dr. E. A. Peterson, Director Health Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. M. Bracken, Supervisor, District No. 10, U. S. War Risk Insurance Bureau, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. F. M. Pottenger, Monrovia, California; Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Director Health Service, Northern Division A. R. C., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. R. Boink, representing Federal Board for Vocational Education, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. T. G. Clement, U. S. Public Health Service, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. F. M. Beymer, Avoca, Idaho; Mrs. J. Winter Smith, San Jose, California.

Officers for next year are:

General Session: President, Mr. Harry Call, Great Falls; Vice President, A. R. Varco, Miles City; Secretary, W. F. Cogswell, Helena.

Public Health Administration Section: Chairman, Dr. H. T. Rhoads, Choteau; Vice Chairman, Dr. G. A. Lewis, Roundup; Secretary, Dr. John J. Sippy, Helena. Delegates, Dr. L. W. Allard, Billings, and Dr. F. D. Pease, Missoula.

Tuberculosis Section: Chairman, Mrs. T. J. Ellis, Butte; Vice Chairman, Dr. E. C. Kading, Bozeman; Secretary, Mrs. Edwin S. Thomas, Helena. Delegate, Mrs. L. A. Jenkins, Great Falls.

Child Welfare Section: Chairman, Mrs. C. Adams Armantagè, Great Falls; Vice Chairman, Mrs. J. Bennett, Billings; Secretary, Marion L. Fox, Helena. Delegate, Mrs. Ethel R. Farnsworth, Missoula.

Sanitary and Waterworks Engineering Section: Chairman, H. Gerharz, Billings; Secretary, P. B. Widener, Bozeman. (Names of Vice Chairman and Delegate not reported.)

Industrial Hygiene Section: Chairman, John L. Boardman, Butte; Vice Chairman, John T. Taylor, Helena; Secretary, John Gough, East Helena. Delegate, Dr. T. C. Witherspoon, Butte.

Personal Hygiene Section: Chairman, Sam D. Goza, Helena; Vice Chairman, Dr. Frank Bell, Billings; Secretary, Prof. R. W. Clark, Dillon. Delegate, Miss Jane Keeney, Great Falls.

Public Health Nursing Section: Chairman, Miss Ann Goettsch, Roundup; Vice Chairman, Miss Margaret Murphy, Butte; Secretary and Delegate, Mrs. Laurie Jean Reid, Helena.

As delegate to the 49th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held at San Francisco September 13-17, 1920, the general session elected its retiring President, Prof. W. M. Cobleigh, Bozeman.

Billings was selected as the meeting place for 1921.

DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Second Quarterly Report, 1920.

Complaints and Prosecutions.

Albert Reese, meat dealer, Bridger—Sale of lard containing beef fat. Appeared May 7th, 1920, pleaded guilty, fine imposed, \$25.00.

Baking Powder Hearing.

The following opinion was given May 12th, 1920, by Judge Bourquin of the United States District Court for Montana as a result of the hearing held in that Court March 22nd, 1920.

This opinion is of special interest to Food and Drug Law enforcement officers throughout the country and is herewith given complete:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, MONTANA.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. vs. DONOHUE, et al.
No. 153. DECISION.

This is a suit to restrain officers of this state from enforcement of the Food and Drugs laws of the state, against complainant, the allegations, virtually admitted, being that said officers intend to prevent sale of complainant's "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder" so labeled, upon the ground that the said label is misbranding within said laws. From the evidence it appears that for nearly 60 years Dr. Price and various successors including complainant, the present one, had manufactured and sold a baking powder in which the acid ingredient was cream of tartar and also in later years in part tartaric acid. Upon the cans was a label "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, Perfectly Made," below the word "Cream" appearing a cornucopia of grapes, and the back of the label bearing recipes and a statement of ingredients.

In advertising and otherwise the superiority of baking powder containing tartars from grapes as the acid ingredient, over those containing phosphate or alum as the acid ingredient, was diligently impressed upon the public. In 1919 complainant abandoned the use of tartars in this brand but not in others it owns, substituting phosphate. Thereupon it reduced the price nearly 50 per cent, and also advertised the fact of price reduction, relying therein on the name and years ensuring quality and dependability, but saying nothing in reference to the aforesaid substitution save in letters and advertising addressed to the trade, until about two weeks before the bill herein was filed and subsequent to the beginning of the acts of defendants herein complained of.

Complainant made changes in its label as follows: the word "Cream" is now enclosed in quotation marks, directly beneath it is inserted the trade mark notice which is at the bottom of the old label, the contents of the cornucopia are changed to flowers said to be golden rod, "A Pure Phosphate Powder" is substituted for "Perfectly Made," and on the back of the label the statement of ingredients is properly changed. In all else—size, general design, coloring, the labels are alike. From a distance sufficient to obscure smaller letters, no difference would be apparent.

In view thereof, defendants the State Board of Health and Director created by the state law aforesaid to administer the law, determined the label as changed constituted misbranding within said law, and accordingly propose to act thereon, to prevent and punish its use, as the law provides.

Without extensively reviewing the evidence, or the very elaborate briefs and arguments, which range unduly wide, it is believed the defendants in administration of the state law are so far proceeding legally

and that they are not subject to injunction herein. The Federal Food and Drugs Act does not prohibit a like act by the state in respect to intrastate transactions.

Wrigle vs. Co., 248 U. S. 285.

Corn Products vs. Eddy, 249 U. S. 427.

The state law valid, and defendants by it charged with the duty of administering it, they constitute a special tribunal whose decisions upon questions of fact are final everywhere, if supported by substantial evidence, a well-settled principle applicable here.

See Houston vs. Co., 249 U. S. 484.

Brougham vs. Co., 249 U. S. 499.

Whether there is such evidence is the only issue here—is the entire case. The trade mark feature of the label is immaterial.

See Brougham vs. Co., *supra*.

The state law is in terms like unto the Federal and other state laws. It prohibits and penalizes misbranding, that is, labels bearing "any statement, design or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular," or if labeled "so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser." It lays no command on the purchaser to scrupulously or at all read labels. Not alone in words must the label be not misleading, but also must not be "misleading in any particular" in any part. Keeping in mind the purposes of this and like laws (to secure purity and to advise purchasers what they are buying), the court can not say that there is not substantial evidence to support defendant's determination that complainant's label is misleading and will deceive or mislead purchasers within the intent of the law. Rather, there is such evidence.

Purchasers have learned to rely upon complainant's label as signifying a cream of tartar baking powder. They are habituated to its general appearance and accept it without consciously or at all reading the larger letters to say nothing of the smaller. The changes made by complainant may well escape the observation of a large part of the habitual purchasers and the understanding of the larger part. Only to the more curious, careful and learned would these changes impart information that the powder is no longer the approved tartars derived from grapes but is now the discredited phosphates derived from bones or stones. Vendors are not permitted to entrap the ordinary careless and ignorant.

See Hebe Co. vs. Shaw, 248 U. S. 303.

Houston vs. Co., 249 U. S. 487.

The principle to some extent runs through the law of contracts and is not peculiar here.

The word "Cream" is not arbitrary, meaningless, distinctive, though in time it might become such, or might be used if sufficient additions or changes deprive it, in the judgment of defendants, of its misleading quality now as used.

See U. S. vs. Barrels, 241 U. S. 289.

Brougham case, *supra*.

Whether this label is a misbranding, is committed by the law to defendants, and in the circumstances their judgment is final and not to be reviewed and set aside by any court. The intent of complainant is immaterial. Its belief is immaterial. The only material matter is its actual failure to measure up to the requirements of the law, in defendant's judgment, in the matter of the label.

Decree for defendants.

May 12, 1920.

BOURQUIN, J.

CANNING COMPOUNDS SHOULD NOT BE USED.

Canning compounds sold under trade names with the claims that they will prevent spoilage and souring in home-canned fruits and vegetables are usually harmful and should never be used. Analyses made in the Food and Drug Laboratory, Montana State Board of Health, show that these compounds are often composed principally of salicylic or boric acids. No doubt many housewives purchase and use these canning powders, not knowing that they contain chemical preservatives. Others, however, buy salicylic and boric acids from the drug stores for use in canning.

Chemical preservatives are not necessary additions to canned foods, since foods can be kept in excellent condition for a long time if proper precautions are observed in preparing them and in sterilizing the canned product. The use of preservatives is liable to encourage carelessness in canning, and the consumption of large amounts of chemical preservatives is certain to cause digestive disturbances.

The Montana Food and Drug Act and the Regulations of the State Board of Health prohibit the use of harmful preservatives in all foods which come within their jurisdiction. While the state laws do not apply to canned products prepared and consumed in the home, the prohibition by state laws in foods for sale should be sufficient warning to induce the home-canner to abstain from the use of canning compounds in home-canned fruits and vegetables.

CLEANLINESS IN HANDLERS OF FOOD.

Clean hands and clean clothes are an outward indication of clean habits. These and these only are the kind of butchers or other handlers of food that you should patronize.

It is very probable that people of clean appearance will cover foods while the premises are being swept, and will also protect such from cats, rats and mice. The days when cats were seen lying in the middle of a candy shop window or sitting on a basket of grapes are fast disappearing, though this has been witnessed recently by the writer.

Citizens themselves can do more than health inspectors by calling the attention of proprietors to unsatisfactory conditions, for after all the store keeper is primarily after your patronage.—Toronto Health Bulletin.

RANGOON OR BURMA BEANS.

It will be recalled by health officers that during the year 1917 there was a considerable amount of Rangoon or Burma beans sold to Montana dealers by a Minneapolis jobbing house. These beans resembled very closely the navy bean. Sale was prohibited in this state for the reason that these beans were found on hydrolysis to yield appreciable amounts of hydrocyanic acid.

The following item from the May issue of the Monthly Review of the Bureau of Chemistry furnishes the closing chapter to the record of Burma or Rangoon beans:

"During the years 1916 and 1917 large shipments of Rangoon beans, Burma beans, known botanically as *Phaseolus lunatus*, were offered for import into this country. The presence of a glucoside which upon hydrolysis yielded substantial amounts of hydrocyanic acid was demonstrated by the Bureau. As a result, the importation of these beans was prohibited and large quantities were re-exported. It now appears from reports in literature that shipments of some 50,000 tons were imported

into Central Europe. This import relates injury to consumers of these beans and their further importation appears to have been stopped. This additional evidence of the poisonous character of these beans indicates the wisdom of the ruling of this department which restricted their importation."

DODGING THE ISSUE.

Mrs. Overwate had a deadly gleam in her eyes as she entered the butcher's and said in a withering voice:

"Mr. Aichboan, how do you account for the fact that there was a piece of rubber tire in the sausage I bought here yesterday?"

"Ah, my dear madam," responded the butcher, rising to the occasion, "that just serves as an illustration of how the motor car is replacing the horse everywhere nowadays."—Cannery Notes.

THE THREE R'S.

Father, coming home from work, wanted to know of little Johnny what he had learned at school today. "I learned," answered Johnny, "that I haven't a sound tooth in my mouth." Mother turns to little Mary, who is in the second grade, and asks her what she has learned through the day. "I'm too fat," answers Mary. "They weighed me and said that for my age I weighed seven pounds too much." There was still Louise, who goes to kindergarten. "And you, Louise," asks father, "did you learn anything?" "Yes," replies Louise, "I learned not to stick my pencil in my mouth because there's germs on it."—Salina Journal.

LIFE.

We used to ask, "How many children have they?" Now, to be correct, one says, "They haven't any children, have they?" although "There is one child, I believe," is permissible.

If your local health officer is doing good work, commend him; if he is "asleep at the switch" wake him!—Kansas Health Bulletin.

Anti-pertussic vaccine will prevent about 75 per cent of whooping cough in those exposed. The disease is quite prevalent at present, and sad to relate, many mothers with coughing children are making no effort to keep them from mingling with well children. Some mothers even permit these little "coughers" to attend the movies and thus spread ill-health and possible death. What is the correct definition of manslaughter?

NOT THE COST BUT THE UPKEEP.

Willis: Bump has five children. A man with a family like that nowadays deserves a lot of credit.

Gillis: Deserves it? Great Scott, he's got to have it!—Life.

REPORT OF FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY.

April, May and June, 1920.

Summary of Samples Analyzed.

Article	Passed	Not Passed	Unofficial	Total
Baking Powder	---	---	1	1
Beverages	---	1	11	12
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	2	---	---	2
Cocoa	1	---	---	1
Dairy Products:				
Cream	---	---	1	1
Milk	1	3	1	5
Milk, Condensed	3	2	---	5
Milk, Condensed, Skimmed.....	1	---	---	1
Milk, Condensed, Sweetened.....	1	---	---	1
Extracts and Flavors:				
Lemon	---	2	---	2
Vanilla	---	1	---	1
Hamburger	1	---	---	1
Hoffman Drops	---	---	3	3
Household Ammonia	1	---	---	1
Lard	5	2	---	7
Meat	---	---	2	2
Mikstura Simpleks	---	---	2	2
Mushrooms	---	---	1	1
Peas, Canned	---	2	---	2
Powder, Unknown	---	---	1	1
Sugar, Colored	3	---	---	3
Vinegar	6	---	---	6
Totals	25	13	23	61

Beverages.

There has appeared upon the market a variety of bottled sodas which is purported to be "a true fruit cloudy drink." It is claimed that these beverages are cloudy because they contain fruit juices. While some of these bottled drinks are no doubt genuine, the majority of them are flavored with emulsified oils and do not in reality contain fruit juices. One sample of this class of beverages was examined.

Lab. No.	Article	Manufacturer.	Report.
F 8272	Orange Kist	Mt. Spgs. Bot. Wks., Bozeman.	Not Passed

Cocoa Products.

One sample of cocoa and two of chocolate and cocoa were examined for net weight and for added cocoa shells.

Lab. No.	Article.	Manufacturer.	Report.
F 8273	Ground chocolate and cocoa.	Guittard Co., San Francisco.	Passed.
G 8276	Ground chocolate and cocoa.	J. G. McDonald Chocolate Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.	Passed.
F 8277	Cocoa.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Passed.

Dairy Products.

Samples of condensed milk representing many of the brands sold in Montana were analyzed to determine whether they complied with the standards for these products. Two brands fell below standard.

Four samples of milk sold by dairies were also analyzed. The list follows:

Lab. No.	Article.	Manufacturer.	Report.
F 8268	Evaporated Milk.	Co-Operative Food Products Assn., Seattle.	Not Passed
F 8280	Condensed Milk.	Carnation Prod. Co., Seattle.	Passed.
F 8281	Evp. Skim'd Milk.	The Laurel Co., Seattle.	Passed.
F 8282	Evaporated Milk.	Federal Condensed Milk Co., Mt. Vernon-Seattle.	Passed.
G 8283	Evaporated Milk.	Libby, McNeil, Libby, Chicago.	Passed.
F 8284	Evaporated Milk.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co. of Utah.	Not Passed
F 8285	Condensed Sweetened Milk.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.	Passed.
F 8269	Milk.	Garden City Fruit Co., Missoula.	Not Passed
F 8270	Milk.	Meadow Brook Dairy, Missoula.	Passed.
F 8286	Milk.	Sam Feistner, Trident.	Not Passed
F 8287	Milk.	H. Kessler, Trident.	Not Passed

Extracts and Flavors.

Two lemon flavors and one vanilla extract were examined during this quarter. All were below standard or misbranded. One lemon flavor was colored with coal tar dye, contained no lemon oil and was below the requirements in citral content.

Lab. No.	Article.	Manufacturer.	Report.
F 8253	Lemon Flavor.	Powell Sanders Co., Spokane.	Not Passed
F 8278	Lemon Extract.	Gowan Lenning Brown Co., Duluth, Minn.	Not Passed
F 8279	Vanilla Extract.	Gowan Lenning Brown Co., Duluth, Minn.	Not Passed

Hamburger.

But one sample of hamburger was received during this period.

Lab. No.	Article.	Dealer.	Report.
F 8298	Hamburger.	A. N. Bergh, Columbus.	Passed.

Household Ammonia.

One sample of ammonia was assayed and found satisfactory.

Lab. No.	Article.	Dealer.	Report.
F 8271	Household Ammonia.	Western Drug Co., Helena.	Passed.

Lard.

Lard is defined as pure hog fat and must not contain other edible fats unless labeled "compound lard." Some dealers continue to sell compounds as pure lard as evidenced by the reports in the following list:

Lab. No.	Article.	Dealer.	Report.
F 8252	Lard.	H. A. Joughin, Libby.	Passed.
F 8254	Lard.	A. H. West, Whitefish.	Passed.
F 8258	Lard.	Chas. D. Friend, Whitefish.	Not Passed
F 8260	Lard.	Red Lodge Meat Co., Red Lodge.	Passed.
F 8261	Lard.	Star Meat Co., Red Lodge.	Passed.
F 8262	Lard.	C. L. Miller, Fromberg.	Passed.
F 8263	Lard.	Albert Reese, Bridger.	Not Passed

Canned Peas.

Standards for canned peas require that the net contents of a can shall conform in weight to the statements upon the label, and further that the can shall be filled as completely as possible with peas. A

definite minimum weight of drained peas has been established for each size of can. The two samples below were examined for net weight and for weight of drained peas.

Lab. No.	Article.	Canner.	Report.
F 8274	Early June Peas, No. 4.	Bitter Root Canning Co., Bit- ter Root.	Not Passed
F 8275	Early June Peas, No. 5.	Bitter Root Canning Co., Bit- ter Root.	Not Passed

Sugar, Colored.

Three samples of colored sugar, red, green and yellow, were found to contain coal tar dyes, each one a permitted color.

Lab. No.	Article.	Manufacturer.	Report.
F 8255	Sugar, Colored.	Gray Mfg. Co., Spokane.	Passed.
F 8256	Sugar, Colored.	Gray Mfg. Co., Spokane.	Passed.
F 8257	Sugar, Colored.	Gray Mfg. Co., Spokane.	Passed.

Vinegar.

Samples of all brands of vinegar sold in Bozeman were received in the month of June. Reports were made on six of the samples before the end of this quarter.

Lab. No.	Article.	Manufacturer.	Report.
F 8304	Distilled White Vinegar.	Rea & Co., Bozeman.	Passed.
F 8305	Malt Vinegar.	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg.	Passed.
F 8306	Cider Vinegar.	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg.	Passed.
F 8307	Distilled White Vinegar.	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg.	Passed.
F 8308	Malt Vinegar.	Cross & Blackwell, London.	Passed.
F 8312	White Vinegar.	Geo. Bartz, Bozeman.	Passed.

Beverages for Alcohol.

Beverages continue to arrive at the laboratory with requests for alcoholic determination. Many of the malt and cereal drinks fall below the maximum allowed by the federal government, one-half of 1 per cent. In a few cases the samples were found to be free from alcohol. This shows that it is possible in actual practice to produce non-alcoholic beverages. The list of those received during this quarter follows:

Lab. No.	Article.	Lab. No.	Article.
F 8259	Cider.	F 8293	Blatz.
F 8265	High Life.	F 8294	Pale Special.
F 8266	High Life.	F 8297	Beverage.
F 8288	Beverage.	F 8301	Beverage.
F 8291	Echo.	F 8302	Beverage.
F 8292	Exelso.		

Miscellaneous Unofficial.

Twelve unofficial samples were received from citizens of the state. Some were cases of suspected poison, and in one case strychnine was found. The articles received are given below:

Lab. No.	Article.	Lab. No.	Article.
F 8247	Hoffman Drops.	F 8267	Meat.
F 8248	Hoffman Drops.	F 8289	Cream.
F 8249	Mikstura Simpleks.	F 8290	Baking Powder.
F 8250	Hoffman Drops.	F 8295	Unknown Powder.
F 8251	Mikstura Simpleks.	F 8296	Milk.
F 8254	Mushrooms.	F 8300	Meat.

R. C. SHERWOOD, Analyst.

No child is too poor to get anti-diphtheritic serum, the State Board of Health supplies it without charge for those unable to pay.

DIVISION OF WATER AND SEWAGE.

Laboratory Report.

April, May and June, 1920.

SUMMARY.

I. Laboratory Investigations of Water Supplies:	No.
1. Public Water Supplies	122
2. Private Water Supplies	20
II. Field Investigations or Sanitary Surveys:	
1. Water Supplies	21
2. Sewage Disposal Systems	10
III. Classification of Water Samples Analyzed:	
1. Bacteriological	448
2. Chemical:	
a. Sanitary	25
b. Mineral	15
IV. Swimming Pool Investigations	2
V. Bottled Water Investigations	1
VI. Plans Considered for New Water Works.....	4
VII. Plans Considered for New Sewage Disposal Works.....	1

Public Water Supplies.

The Division of Water and Sewage conducts a complete investigation of each public water supply in the state at frequent intervals. An investigation consists, first, of a careful inspection of the physical environment of all parts of a water system from the sanitary aspect as well as observations on the details of operation, and, second, the collection of a series of water samples for laboratory examination. The water samples are selected in a manner to represent the sanitary qualities of the water in all parts of the system.

The information obtained in such an investigation is used as a basis for the classification of each supply. Water plants are classed, either as "approved" or "unapproved." Specific recommendations are made relative to the physical environment, construction, location, and operation of all water systems that can not be classed as "approved."

Complete field and laboratory investigations of the public water supplies of the following cities and towns were conducted:

Billings	Missoula
Big Timber	Philipsburg
Bonner (Private Supply)	Polson
Clyde Park	Red Lodge
Denton	Ronan
Hardin	Three Forks
Harlowton	Troy
Laurel, Municipal	White Sulphur Springs
Laurel, N. P. R. R.	Winnett
Lewistown	School District No. 36
Melstone	Missoula County

Sewage Disposal Systems.

The division is paying special attention to the operation of the sewage disposal systems in the state. Many of the smaller communities have constructed sewage treating plants. It is not uncommon to find that these plants are grossly neglected and through this neglect the treating plants are not kept in proper repair, and faulty methods of operation are frequently detected. The division is making a special effort to improve existing methods of operating these plants.

In cases where disposal by dilution in running water is still permitted, the division makes observations on the degree of stream pollution caused by the sewage.

Field investigations of sewage disposal systems have been conducted during the period of this report at the following places:

Big Timber
Glacier Park Station
Hardin
Harlowton
Lewistown

Missoula
Philipsburg
Polson
Three Forks
White Sulphur Springs

Approval of Plans for Water Supplies and Sewage Systems.

Regulations require that plans for changes in existing installations and plans for new water supplies and sewage systems be submitted for examination at least two weeks prior to the date upon which action by the State Board of Health is desired.

Health officers and city officials can secure full particulars regarding these regulations in Special Bulletin No. 21, Public Health Laws and Regulations.

Plans for water works improvements have been examined for city officials at Cut Bank, Winnett, Ryegate and Kalispell, and sewage plans for Ryegate.

NEW QUARTERS FOR FOOD, DRUG AND WATER LABORATORIES.

The Montana Food and Drug Act, 1910, contained provisions which established the State Board of Health Food, Drug and Water Laboratories at the State College, Bozeman. These laboratories were given quarters by the departments of chemistry and bacteriology and the work of these laboratories is under the supervision of these departments.

However, in October, 1916, the chemistry building was destroyed by fire. The college provided temporary quarters. Practically all of the equipment of these laboratories was saved and, therefore, in a short time it was possible to re-establish the work in different quarters.

A new fireproof chemistry building has now been completed and the State Board of Health Food, Drug and Water Laboratories have been given quarters in this new building. In all, the laboratories occupy four rooms. These new laboratories are equipped with all modern conveniences and the allotment of floor space and the design of the laboratories makes it possible to prosecute the work on an efficient basis.

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE.

Report of All Nurses During April, May and June, 1920.

SUMMARY	Nurses Employed By School or County	Nurses Employed by State Tuber- culosis Assn.	Nurses Employed by American Red Cross Chapter	Industrial Nurses	Total
Enrollment in field	22,758	2,758	2,973	79	28,595
No. examined	5,977	2,776	2,063	24	10,640
No. defects found:					
Defective sight	764	719	451	3	1,937
Defective hearing	129	205	101		435
Defective teeth	2,066	1,664	896	9	4,635
Diseased tonsils	927	964	779	2	2,672
Adenoids	215	79	211		505
Mental defect		10	6		16
Orthopedic defects	15	64	5		84
No. defects treated		55	3	32	90
No. defects corrected	119	20	25	10	174
No. weighed and measured	386				386
Defective nutrition	16	125	470	1	612
Anemia		19			19
Communicable disease histories:					
Found successfully vaccinated	311	182	181		674
Vaccinations performed	30	17	11		58
Smallpox	29	4	6		39
Diphtheria	3				3
Tonsilitis	60	3		1	64
Scarlet fever	31			2	33
Measles	239	1	1		241
Tuberculosis	2				2
Whooping cough	60		2		62
Chickenpox	97	1			98
Mumps	84	3	15		102
Conjunctivitis	21				21
Trachoma	2				2
Pediculosis	19	23			42
Erysipelas	11				11
Ringworm	8		3		11
Impetigo	20				20
Scabies	7	4			11
Miscellaneous	223	38	10		271
Cases excluded	257	17	12	2	288
No. visits to schools	529	54	193		776
Insanitary conditions found	14		5		19
Poor ventilation	12				12
No. visits to homes	2,099	408	601	18	3,126
No. visits to clinics	357	54	29	3	443
No. visits to doctors	5	41	36	123	205
Telephone visits	175	14	102	4	295
Conferences	52	22	78		152
Classes	52	21	9	4	86
Lectures	305	75	113	3	496
Bedside nursing	6	129	282	2	419
Obstetrical visits	2		8	1	11

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN MONTANA.

The plan for the districts in which nurses were working was as follows: For the larger towns where a nurse was available, infant welfare clinics were established, with a doctor in attendance and a nurse on duty giving her entire time to the clinic work. Infant welfare conferences to be held at which infants and children of pre-school age would be examined and cases disposed of according to diagnosis. No medical care to be given at these clinics, except in the case of indigents. Wherever possible, senior pupil nurses from the recognized training schools to be sent to work under the physician in charge and the nurse. This was done as a sort of missionary work so that the nurses in the training schools might have some idea of public health work.

In the counties the plan was for as many points in the outlying districts which are inaccessible in the winter as the nurse could reach once a month. For the first month the plan was to hold a two day health conference, with the third day used for follow-up work in the homes where the need was the greatest. The morning of the first day instruction in pre-natal care, going into detail and making the most practical suggestions, always remembering the living conditions in the particular district in which the nurse was working. The afternoon of the first day, the lying-in period. The morning of the second day, the care and feeding of young children, and the afternoon of the second day the examination of all infants and children of pre-school age who could be gotten together. The second month a one day health conference, with a lecture in the morning on some pertinent topic and in the afternoon the examination of the children.

The plan adopted for advertising was a small handbill which was distributed through the rural mail carriers, country stores, clubs, farm bureau agencies and county superintendents, so that the meetings were well advertised before hand.

Where other conditions such as tuberculosis, eye cases, etc., were found, these were turned over to the proper agencies for care.

This plan has been in operation since the first of July and it has met with most enthusiastic co-operation in the counties, many children being brought to these county clinics who had never seen a doctor before.

It is hoped that this demonstration of the need for work will bring permanent results in the establishment of clinics and the employment of qualified nurses to do the work.

DISCIPLINE LONG DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK.

I just can't make my little girl eat her meals.

That baby just won't let me get out of her sight.

My baby won't take naps any more.

If my boy sees a candy box, he makes such a fuss that we just have to give him some.

He's two years old but he still sucks his thumb; I can't seem to break him of the habit.

My! I wish my baby would mind like that!

A week-old baby is not too young to train to good habits—but if you wait till he's a year old, you'll have your hands full.

—Katherine Field White, in Illinois Health News.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL IN MONTANA.*

F. J. O'DONNELL, Scientific Assistant U. S. P. H. S.

Director Division of Social Hygiene, Montana State Board of Health.

The creation of any State, County or City Board of Health is for the protection of the health of the citizens over which such a body has jurisdiction. The primary function of the health officer, who is usually secretary and executive officer of the Board, is to control and if possible prevent the occurrence of dangerous communicable disease. The activity of a health officer in regard to any particular disease should be gauged according to the prevalence and seriousness of the disease. For instance, if a case of typhoid fever appears in a community the health officer knows that if it is of local origin there will probably be other cases and possibly an epidemic. He will, therefore, if he is a modern health officer, immediately make an effort to locate and remove the source of infection.

This also applies to smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other diseases of an infectious nature and should be, but unfortunately is not, true of the so-called venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhea.

It has been said that these diseases would never come under public health control because they were "secret" diseases and "different from the other diseases," and yet the incidence and prevalence of syphilis and gonorrhea are second only to that of measles. As a factor in the social and economic loss and as a cause of ill-being, pain and death, these diseases stand at the head of the list. They are dangerous, contagious diseases and, because of their insidiousness and far-reaching effects, they form the greatest present day problem of public health.

If, therefore, a health officer as custodian of the health and well-being of his community is to do his full duty and render the greatest service possible, he must when outlining his program, give due consideration to the venereal disease control work.

The havoc wrought among the European armies during the early years of the great world war caused a sharp awakening of the American people to the need for facing this heretofore ignored menace. Congress recognized the danger and by the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn Act created in the United States Public Health Service a division of venereal diseases and made a large appropriation for financing this division, and also made provision for aiding the State Boards of Health in a financial and educational way.

This action by Congress made the United States Public Health Service the leaders in the venereal disease control campaign. As a result of the efforts of the Public Health Service every state now has a venereal disease control law, and without exception these laws have been held to be constitutional by the supreme courts in every state in which test cases were brought.

Millions of educational pamphlets have been distributed. Free clinics have been established in every large city in the country.

Hundreds of thousands of patients have been placed under proper treatment and much good has been accomplished in every way.

The Montana Venereal Disease Control Law (Chapter 106, Session Laws 1919), is copied from the standard form law approved by the Public Health Service. This act makes it unlawful for any one to expose another person to venereal infection; requires the reporting by

*Paper read at annual meeting Montana Public Health Association, July 13th and 14th, 1920.

number of all cases coming to the attention of doctors or druggists; provides for isolation hospitals and the quarantine of certain infected persons and empowers the State Board of Health to make rules and regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of the act.

Under this act there have been reported 3,568 cases of venereal disease. Three free clinics have been established at which 509 patients have received 3,458 treatments. Two thousand ampules of arsphenamine have been distributed to the clinics and to physicians for the treatment of indigent patients. One hundred twenty-one thousand educational pamphlets have been printed, the greater part of which have been distributed to educators, ministers, societies, clubs and the general public.

We feel that we have made a fair start, but without the intelligent co-operation of all interested parties, what little we have done will soon be undone and our efforts will have been in vain.

Any health program is dependent to some extent on the medical profession. This is particularly true of the venereal disease control campaign. Some difficulty has been encountered in getting physicians to report their cases. This is also true of the druggists. A certain class of doctors are indifferent, others antagonistic. Some advance the argument of the confidential relationship between physician and patient; and the druggist objects to reporting cases coming to his attention on the grounds that to do so injures his business. A close examination of these arguments shows them to be without legal merit. The right of the public to demand and receive protection is paramount to and supersedes the interest or right of the individual.

Local and county health officers have as a rule shown some interest in the campaign; others, however, either because they are so poorly paid or because they have failed to grasp the importance of the problem, have done little or nothing to advance the work.

The indifferent attitude of local officials makes it often extremely difficult for a health officer to enforce the law. Failure of some of the larger cities to establish free clinics and of many of the counties to establish detention hospitals has greatly interfered with the state-wide program.

In those cities where clinics have been established the lack of funds for the employment of sufficient personnel, particularly follow-up or social workers, has seriously handicapped the proper functioning of the clinics. Only those who have had experience in the conduct of clinics can appreciate the extreme importance of the social welfare nurse whose duty it is to see that cases remain under treatment; that their home and working environment are such as to not menace the health of others; that the sources of infection are traced and all infected individuals are made to understand the seriousness of the disease and the importance of abiding by the instructions of the physician or the clinic.

While clinics have been established in Butte, Billings, and Great Falls, the physicians of other cities in Montana can well testify to the need of additional facilities for the treatment of the indigent and care-less. It is hoped by the end of another year the number of clinics will be doubled or tripled.

Quite a number of the counties in the state have county hospitals which with a little additional expense might be utilized for treatment and detention purposes. Unfortunately the number of these is limited and in view of the existing financial and building conditions during the past two years, of which there seems no prospect of immediate relief, the venereal disease program cannot hope for a large amount of assistance from these sources.

In considering this phase of the problem the writer ventures to suggest a possible solution. Under the present law the county commissioners cannot expend more than \$10,000 without submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, and certainly with the present cost of labor and material no hospital worthy of the name or the needs of the average county can be built for any such sum.

However, granting that each county would spend this sum, it would mean that the total cost to the entire state would be no less than a half million dollars, exclusive of the cost of maintenance. Would it not be more economical if some attention were given to the pooling of county resources or else that the state might make an appropriation for the establishment of a central institution?

A quarter of a million dollars or even only \$100,000 should be sufficient to provide a most ideal institution with all facilities and full time trained attendants.

Such an institution should be available for women and girl sex offenders and should include in its program not only methods of treatment but provision should be made for education, rehabilitation and training.

FITS MONTANA, TOO.

A fire department used part of the time for the protection of property and the rest of the time as a delivery truck for a privately owned butcher shop, would not prove very effective. If a fire occurred on Saturday afternoon, when the butcher was particularly busy on Sunday orders, the flames would have to go unabated because the butcher business or the private meat business must not suffer. In a great many communities in Illinois the equipment of the health department consists of a man who is supposed to devote to the health of the people such of his time as is not devoted to his own private business and affairs. At times he is a busy doctor. As a rule his compensation is so meager that even if he devotes a few hours a week he is doing more than he is paid for. When an epidemic occurs—when there are scores of acutely sick people in the community—at the very time when his whole attention should be given to the protection of the health of the people—he finds himself overwhelmed by the demands of his private practice.

This was notoriously true during the two serious epidemics of influenza which visited the nation within the past few years. Health departments without physicians proved practically useless. Health departments provided with part-time medical service crumpled up and caved in, because the doctors who were obligated by receiving a pitance to render health service were overworked in private practice. A system of part-time health officer is unqualifiedly a failure regardless of the few instances of high grade medical men who have been willing to sacrifice their private interests for the public weal. The public has no right to ask such personal sacrifice and a thoroughly self-respecting community would hardly care to accept such charity.

Insurance companies and health authorities have demonstrated that the span of human life has been increased fully six years within the past generation by reasonable attention to preventive medicine, and it is contended that with the application of our present knowledge of human life death may be deferred many years. In this day of reasonable education it seems almost ridiculous to have to argue the tremendous importance of extending the span of human life or of preventing unnecessary death and disease. The importance of protection of property through police departments, for the prevention of fires through fire departments, sink into comparative insignificance as compared with the

intelligent protection of the lives and health of the people. It has been said so often that it seems vain repetition that a community can have as much health or as little health as it is willing to pay for.

And yet, in many of the larger towns and cities of Illinois, there are still being maintained health departments so primitive, so inefficient, so poorly manned and so poorly equipped, as to be worse than useless—worse than useless because there is an existing pretense of health protection in which unknowing people may place their confidence, and in so doing may suffer greater injury than they would in the primitive community in which government is not established, and in which every man is expected to look out for himself and for his household.

There should be a full time medical health officer in every city of over 10,000 in the State of Illinois, and every acre of every county in the state should be under the jurisdiction and supervision of such a trained official.—Illinois Health News.

SHUT EYE PUBLIC HEALTH.

We do not ask ourselves "Is it true?" but "Oh, so that's it"—thus we believe some very curious things—laughable if they were not so misleading, so productive of neglecting real things and of the following "Will o' the wisp" instead.

A collection of some of the absurdly silly beliefs, half truths badly distorted and pure nonsense of much "public health," and private health too, are found in "The New Public Health" by Dr. H. W. Hill—page 182.

"How many people believe that gold wedding rings rubbed on the eye will cure styes? That ear-rings improve sight? That green apples cause colic? That a copper wire round the wrist prevents rheumatism? That horse-hairs soaked in water become snakes? That only nasty medicines cure? That whiskey is good for pretty nearly any ailment? That the moon affects lunatics? That tuberculosis is hereditary? That measles is inevitable? That typhoid comes from dead weeds in drinking water? That red flannel (must be red) is good for sore throats? That sewer gas is poison? That smallpox can be telephoned from one person to another? That mosquitoes come from decomposing leaves? That malaria is due to night air? That robust people do not have smallpox? That scarlet fever scales are infectious? That raw beef-steak is good for a black eye? That drinking cow's blood cures consumption? That the smell of a horse stable cures consumption? That if medicine is good for sick people it must be still better for well ones? That eating turnips makes one brave? That onions cure or prevent smallpox? That dead bodies necessarily breed a pestilence? That rusty nails produce tetanus (lock jaw)? That goats in a stable save the horses from glanders? That in epidemics schools should be closed? That Cuban itch is not smallpox? That washing the exterior of the body removes disease from the interior of the body? That children ought to have 'children's diseases'? That the younger they have them the better? That all colds are due to cold? That fever is due to heat? That brain-fever comes from excitement or strain? That people 'gradually run down, and it turns into, typhoid or tuberculosis? That backache indicates kidney trouble? That vaccination is worse than smallpox? That you 'musn't give in to' disease, but fight it off by force of sticking to your work? That cold weather is healthy because it kills germs? That oxygen kills disease germs? That small flies grow into big ones? That cancers have roots like a tree; roots which can be drawn out with the cancer, if care is exercised? That grapeseeds produce appendicitis? That cherry stones swallowed

may grow a cherry tree in your stomach? That pickles sour the milk of a nursing mother? That a meat diet tends to produce a quarrelsome disposition? That there is no danger of infection from a sick child unless a doctor has pronounced exactly what the particular disease is? That mild attacks of infectious diseases are less infectious than severe ones?

"People who believe such things go through the world with their eyes shut. They do not look about, examine, investigate; they do not think for themselves. What is whispered to them by their own imaginations, or dinned into their ears by their associates, makes for them an artificial world of fairy tales and ugly ones at that. Wake up, Shut-Eyes—look around! See what is really doing in this world."—The Minnesota Public Health Association Journal.

THE DUTY OF BEING RIGHT.

A Newark judge has fined a father the sum of \$1,000 for not obtaining medical treatment for his nine-year-old daughter, ill with diphtheria. The child died and a jury had already brought in, first a verdict of criminal negligence, and then a verdict of manslaughter. The father happened to be a Christian Scientist, but the case has a wider range than the limits of a single type of religious belief. There have been other cases of parents, not Christian Scientists, who through ignorance of the efficacy of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria, have been criminally negligent in not having instant recourse to the injections. Doctors have sometimes attacked vaccination as a preventative of smallpox; but no voice has been raised against the anti-toxin; it works miracles; and any one who out of his general scepticism toward materia medica fails to take advantage of the treatment is criminally negligent.

The decision of the jury states clearly the fact that a man is not exonerated because he does that which he thinks is right. The responsibility is upon him of being right.

In imposing sentence the judge said:

"I am satisfied from the evidence in this case that your failure to secure medical aid for your daughter during her illness arose from a conscientious belief on your part of the efficacy of the treatment recognized by the Christian Science Church of which you are a member. However, in the light of present-day science, which is the result of many years of progressive experiment and demonstration, no one is justified in neglecting the use of such agencies as have been shown to be efficient in the treatment of malignant and contagious diseases."

In cases like this the doctrine of the freedom of opinion no longer holds. Public welfare demands that a man shall conform his action to accord with the benefit of the whole.—New Haven (Conn.) Register.

MAXIMS IN TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT.

"More people recover from tuberculosis than from other major diseases."

"The treatment of tuberculosis is so easy it is positively difficult."

"It is the only known disease in which the patient may eat anything and everything he likes and as much of it as he can swallow."

"When the patient has exhausted his bill of fare you may add to it all good things."

"Treatment is only rest, fresh air, all the time, good rich food and contentment."

"Think up jolly stories for your patient, laughter aids digestion and creates contentment."

"You should make your diagnosis with your eyes and confirm it with your ears."

"In health the respiratory sounds of inhalation are four times as long as those of exhalation. When they differ from these proportions, 'blooeey' there is something wrong."

"The careful T. B. is not a menace."

"The careless T. B. bluebeard slays his friends while he lives on."

"The fibrous T. B. often reaches his allotted three score and ten."

"Nature is kind, she forms this fibrous scar tissue to heal the diseased lung."

"The T. B.s do not die, they commit suicide by simply omitting to obey the all too easy rules which insure recovery."

"Why gamble with your health and life? It may take you seven years to commit the suicide; a few months of rest, fresh air, good food and contentment will cure the case found early."

"The tuberculous person needs a business manager for his health. Qualify as that expert and demand obedience."

"To tell your patient the truth in the incipient stage of tuberculosis is equivalent to handing him a life insurance policy, to neglect to tell him the truth is to sign his death warrant."

"You don't wait for the laboratory returns before diagnosing pneumonia, typhoid or diphtheria. It is criminal to do so in T. B."

"There is a rich graft for the man who lies to his incipient T. B.s while he treats them for nervousness, bronchitis and other indefinite symptoms; but if he has a conscience it is sick, very sick."

"Watch the T. B. breathe, see the side lag; nature is putting that side at rest to cure the disease."

"The T. B. bacillus is a quiet worker, seldom does he raise the temperature more than one-half to two degrees until he is joined in the feast by other germs, then you get a high fever and destruction of tissue. To wait for this stage to make a diagnosis is truly deadly."

"You can cure your cases just as well in this climate as in Arizona if you demand and receive the same obedience you do in typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia or heart lesions, and you will cure a larger per cent of your patients than you do of these diseases."—C. S. Kenney, M. D., Supt. Kansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

FAILED TO REPORT BIRTHS.

On August 18th, Dr. Joseph Weyerhorst of Great Falls pleaded guilty to having failed to make a report of a birth and was fined \$5.00 with additional court costs of \$12.50. Complaint in this instance was filed by Dr. A. Dolan, Local Registrar at Great Falls. Dr. Dolan is to be congratulated on his determination to secure a full and complete reporting of births within his jurisdiction and his example is recommended to the attention of other local registrars.

We are unable to fathom the attitude of physicians or midwives who are neglectful or careless in seeing that the babies in their clientele are provided with a legal birthright. It affords no pleasure to be compelled to file prosecutions for such neglect, but if it requires such to protect the babies' legal interests, let's have more of them.

SENATOR GEORGE CLAY.

Announcement of the sudden death of State Senator George Clay at Malta will be heard by hundreds of Montanans with genuine sorrow. His colleagues in the legislature will miss a lovable man, who was always an apostle of good cheer and whose fairness and kindness endeared him to the members, irrespective of political affiliation.

Senator Clay was a doctor who had practiced for perhaps twenty years in northern Montana. During all that time it is said he never presented a bill for his services. He left it to the patient to fix the value of treatment and to pay or not pay. Many unfortunate people financially down and out were treated by Dr. Clay as carefully and willingly as the patient who counted his wealth in thousands. No night was too dark, no weather too severe to turn back this physician in his purpose to go to the help of those calling for his services.

On that account when he was nominated for the senate, there was only a perfunctory opposition to him. He was elected by a tremendous vote. His term had just expired and only a few days ago—at the primary—he was renominated without opposition.

The State Board of Health and health organizations in every corner of Montana will miss Dr. Clay, for he did much for them. The statute books today bear the imprint of Senator Clay's legislative activity. The new building for the accommodation of the State Board of Health at the Capitol was ably championed by Dr. Clay. He introduced most of the bills having to do with health and his influence was of a sort which spelled success for these worthy measures.

Phillips county will be hard put to find another man for its representative in the upper house of the legislature who will command the respect, affection and good will which were freely accorded to Dr. George Clay.—Helena Independent.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

Information has been received from the postal authorities that giving the name of a person infected with venereal disease on a postcard may be construed as a violation of the postal laws. It is requested, therefore, that when the name of a patient who is dangerous to the public health or the name of a person who is alleged to be the source of infection is given, the card be enclosed in an envelope and mailed to the local or county health officer under sealed cover.

HOW TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

"It is a mark of ignorance to fear tuberculosis. There is but one thing to fear; and that is the careless consumptive."—**T. C. Galbreath.**

With a wealth of literature to guide healthy people in avoiding tuberculosis, and patients in their fight against the disease, there is no excuse for either ignorance or carelessness. A few of the most helpful books are listed here, for the guidance of patients, their families and friends.

Fresh Air and How to Use It, by T. S. Carrington, is a well illustrated book that will convince any reader that all human beings need more fresh air and that they can obtain it with little trouble and expense.

T. B.; Playing the Lone Game Consumption, by Galbreath, is the personal record of one man who learned to "play the game" intelligently and heroically.

Hawes' Consumption, What It Is and What to Do About It, is helpful to the patient who faces his problem with little practical or medical knowledge.

Definite and practical instructions in hygiene are given in **Brown's Rules for Recovery from Pulmonary Tuberculosis**, "a layman's handbook of treatment."

A very thorough discussion of the disease in its social aspects as well as its effects on the individual, is given in **Tuberculosis: Its Cause, Cure and Prevention**, by Otis.

French's Home Care of Consumptives and **King's Battle with Tuberculosis** are useful to patients and their families. The latter book aims especially to explain why faithful effort is necessary to accomplish a cure.

A very intimate revelation of Dr. Trudeau's struggle against tuberculosis, both in his own life and in the lives of his patients, is found in his **Autobiography**. The book is full of personal experiences and accounts of progress in treatment of the disease.

News of current developments and articles of practical value appear in the **Journal of the Outdoor Life**, published monthly by the National Tuberculosis Association.

For information in obtaining these books inquire at your local public library, the State Board of Health or the Montana Tuberculosis Association, Helena.

THE WORLD AND ITS CHILDREN.

The World's Cry.

Children, we hope for you, plan for you, work for you;
You are the measure of all we attain;
You bear the burden of blunders we make for you;
What shall we do for you; we who remain?

Great men have fought for you, gallantly bled for you,
Suffered so splendidly—gloriously died;
Hid in their hearts was the tender bright dream of you;
High was their Faith when they followed the cry of you;
True to the best they knew—this was their pride!

The Child's Reply.

Give me light and love and laughter,
Give me parents who are wise—
Holding in their hearts God's vision
When He fashioned Paradise.

Give to her who is my Mother
Food to nourish and sustain;
She of life must have abundance
Ere her gift of love and pain.

Reach fulfillment of the promise
In the agony of birth;
She is worthy of your treasure,
She—who bears my soul to earth.

Bring as gifts of adoration
All that Science can impart;
Bring the skillful, watchful, gentle
Wise ones in the Healing Art.

Turn the wealth of all the nations
To the cutstretched baby's hand;
Make of all the world a garden;
Earth can be the Promised Land.

Children, we hope for you, plan for you, work for you;
You are the measure of all we attain;
The best that we know is the price we must pay for you;
This we will do for you; we who remain!

—JENNIE FIDLAR, London, Canada.